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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
SPECIAL REPORT—No. 45.

REPORT

UPON THE

AREA AND CONDITION OF CORN,

THE

CONDITION OF COTTON,

AND OF

SMALL GRAINS, SORGHUM, TOBACCO, ETC.

JULY, 1882.

WASHINGTON:
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1882.

a correct general result that will reflect justly the differences in extent of cultivation in different counties, the telegraphic synopses of the several crop reports were promptly sent out on the 10th and 11th by dint of working the whole force until late in the evening, without regard to heat or fatigue—a service rendered with cheerfulness and alacrity deserving of unstinted praise. It is intended that the whole service shall be rendered as accurate, efficient, and useful as it is possible to make it, in the full belief of its importance in protecting the interests of four millions of farm proprietors of this country.

CORN.

The July returns indicate an increase of area planted in corn exceeding 4 per cent., or fully 2,500,000 acres. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois there has been a loss of acreage, but in all other States of any prominence in corn-growing there is some increase. In the Gulf States the advance has been heavy, in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation. The usual result of high price of a crop, an immediate extension of its breadth of cultivation, was prevented in the Ohio Valley only by excessive rains and a temperature that made early planting impossible.

The States and Territories reporting a decreased area are: Maine, 1 per cent.; Ohio, California, Utah, 2; Nevada, 3; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 6; Washington, 9. New York, Rhode Island, and Oregon report the same area as last year. New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Delaware make 1 per cent. increase; Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Colorado, 2; Massachusetts, North Carolina, West Virginia, Michigan, and Iowa, 3; New Mexico, 4; Connecticut and Virginia, 5; Louisiana and Tennessee, 6; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, and Kentucky, 9; Kansas, 11; Nebraska, 12; Georgia and Alabama, 13; Texas, 17; Minnesota, 26; Dakota, 46. Though the percentage of Minnesota seems large, the corn area of that State has until recently been less than that of two counties of Illinois.

The condition of corn is marked low from late planting, cold and wet weather, and replanting after floods, but has been improving during June, and is generally in fair vigor and active growth, promising far better condition in August, should the season continue as favorable as at this date. The general average is 85, against 90 in July last year, before the disastrous drought set in. It is above 100 in all the sea-coast States from South Carolina to Texas, in Tennessee, Kansas, and Kentucky; Oregon, and Nevada stand at 100; Arkansas at 97; New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Mexico, 96; North Carolina, California, Utah, 95; Maryland, Virginia, Colorado, 94; Massachusetts, Missouri, West Virginia, 93; Vermont, Dakota, 92; New Jersey, Delaware, Nebraska, Washington, 90; Maine, New York, Michigan, 86; Ohio, 84; Minnesota, 83; Pennsylvania, 82; Rhode Island, Wisconsin, 80; Indiana, 79; Iowa, 72; Illinois, 68. The State of largest acreage stands lowest of all in condition.

Upon this area and condition a medium yield, producing 1,700,000,000 bushels, is scarcely possible. With the yield of last year the product would exceed 1,200,000,000. The range of possibilities covers at least 500,000,000 bushels, the result dependent upon the meteorological condition of the succeeding eighty days.

Condition of corn July 1 for—

States.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Maine	86	82	107	88	100	100	104	89	85	87
New Hampshire	96	88	103	93	93	102	100	93	92	92
Vermont	92	87	103	88	88	100	98	94	85	76
Massachusetts	93	82	105	98	84	105	108	92	102	91
Rhode Island	80	75	100	......	98	100	107	82	....	88
Connecticut	96	80	98	96	98	103	102	94	98	87
New York	86	86	99	91	90	100	101	91	97	76
New Jersey	90	90	89	100	92	103	100	96	98	88
Pennsylvania	82	86	99	89	88	100	100	92	100	80
Delaware	90	85	101	90	80	110	105	97	95	88
Maryland	94	90	98	99	87	100	101	99	104	84
Virginia	94	91	101	95	88	98	102	95	95	96
North Carolina	95	95	95	107	97	96	98	93	95	92
South Carolina	106	84	86	88	105	99	95	99	101	84
Georgia	108	100	91	86	108	100	103	97	100	103
Florida	104	88	91	86	94	98	98	91	102	106
Alabama	107	99	90	97	107	100	104	98	99	93
Mississippi	101	91	100	100	101	100	92	112	93	96
Louisiana	102	83	110	81	103	102	99	104	75	85
Texas	107	69	116	63	108	103	121	100	106	90
Arkansas	97	93	105	98	99	105	102	109	83	101
Tennessee	106	98	98	97	96	96	100	109	82	99
West Virginia	93	89	105	88	92	101	102	105	83	96
Kentucky	102	88	105	89	97	95	95	109	77	92
Ohio	84	83	102	80	93	86	102	95	99	86
Michigan	86	87	97	93	91	98	93	94	102	90
Indiana	79	97	88	85	90	93	100	94	109	90
Illinois	68	91	102	108	87	83	89	91	105	85
Wisconsin	80	92	100	92	85	93	91	82	100	96
Minnesota	83	89	91	98	95	83	90	85	94	90
Iowa	72	77	104	107	93	82	88	87	104	89
Missouri	93	94	101	113	98	89	97	103	100	98
Kansas	101	107	99	105	104	89	96	95	102	93
Nebraska	90	98	91	107	106	79	99	84	109	90
California	95	96	100	92	115	95	105	93	99	88
Oregon	100	91	81	82	100	104	101	89	94	97

There is generally a fair stand in New England, though growth has been slow and the planting was late. The crop is now growing finely.

Similar conditions exist in New York. Some fields in Livingston County were not planted till the 20th of June. The possibility of a good yield is expressed by several correspondents, notwithstanding the lateness of the season.

In New Jersey fields make less show than usual, but indicate healthful conditions and a good degree of vigor. Recent fine weather is forcing into good condition the corn of Pennsylvania, which was late in starting and slow in the first growth.

In the States bordering upon the Chesapeake the low temperature and moisture of the planting season greatly retarded advancement of the corn crop and prevented cultivation, causing weediness and low stature. The plant is now healthy and vigorous in all this region.

The cut-worm and various insect pests have been rather more troublesome than usual.

Farther south these almost universal features of the season are modified by higher average temperature. This is indicated in North Carolina, and in South Carolina many districts report the best prospects for many years. A fine crop is already assured in Georgia, favorable reports being general, in some instances very highly colored, even claiming superiority to any previous crop of the last fifteen years.

Florida makes a similar record, and also Alabama, except that rain is needed in some counties. Again there are districts in which rain has been abundant and weeds troublesome. In Mississippi the prospect is generally good, though fields look dwarfed and unpromising in the overflowed districts.

In Louisiana there is want of uniformity of returns. The correspondent of the best cotton county in the United States, West Carroll, says he never saw so good a crop before. Others report the serious ravages of the cut-worm, and some report indications of drought. A heavy crop is maturing in Texas. Some correspondents prophecy 30 bushels per acre in their districts without rain, and 40 with immediate rains. In fact, drought is exciting some apprehensions in different parts of the State.

The crop was considerably injured in Arkansas, and has not recovered. It is tasseling too near the ground for a good yield in fields that were most unpromising.

Coming to the higher latitude and altitude of Tennessee, the effect of low temperature and excessive moisture have not been overcome by subsequent favorable weather; yet corn is improving and generally presenting a good appearance.

Corn is growing rapidly in West Virginia, and recovering from its bad start as well as it can amid the weeds that threaten to overshadow it. A similar condition of weediness prevails in Kentucky, except where unusual assiduity has kept the fields clear. The crop is late but very thrifty, and promises at present a good yield.

Ohio was not exempt from the frost and moisture which retarded planting so generally. There were only four days, according to our Muskingum correspondent, suitable for corn-planting, or "on which corn could be planted." In Fairfield, "10 per cent. of the corn-land was given up on account of wet weather." There was considerable destruction on low lands in Highland. The general tenor of returns is simply that the crop is small in size, "backward" in growth, though generally growing well and giving fair promise. In some cases the showing is highly favorable; in Knox corn "never looked better." There is frequent mention of damage from lack of cultivation, smothering in weeds. Among the counties in which condition is high are Auglaize, Columbiana, Clermont, Erie, Fulton, Gallia, Harrison, Lawrence, Logan, Knox, Mahoning, Marion, Miami, and Morrow.

There is so much flat, water-bearing area in Indiana that much injury has resulted, not only by excessive rains, but by overflows. Much hardship results in these overflowed districts, where replanted fields have been again submerged too late for another effort. A few enterprising farmers have procured early corn in some instances from the East and replanted as late as the first of July. In drained soils corn is growing rapidly and promising abundant harvest. On flat lands that hold water it is too late to expect a good result; on rolling and dry soils the yield will be heavy. Nearly all the counties reporting high conditions are in the hilly districts of Southern Indiana.

A similar state of facts exists in Illinois, only the damage is greater and the prospect less favorable. Scarcely a dozen counties are able to report high condition.

Late planting, cold weather, rains, have reduced the expectation of yield in Wisconsin.

Condition is a little higher in Minnesota, owing to some modification of these unfavorable influences.

WHEAT.

The condition of winter wheat averages 104, which is a higher figure than at any previous July since 1874. In that year spring wheat averaged 96 in July, but before harvest condition was much reduced by drought, grasshoppers, and chinches, so that the average yield of the entire wheat area of the country was little above the average, or 12.3 bushels per acre. In 1877 and 1878 the winter wheat average was 103, and the yield, with a better season prior to harvesting and a better condition of spring wheat, was 13.9 bushels in 1877 and 13.1 in 1878. Now, with the spring wheat breadth at 100, with a favorable season until harvest, the yield ought to average above 13 bushels, probably 13.5 at least, which would give a crop of 500,000,000 bushels. Should the excessive growth of straw be deceptive, and the outcome in thrashing be less than is expected at the time of harvesting, there might be some falling off from such an aggregate; and should the condition of spring wheat be reduced before the harvest a similar reduction would follow. If both contingencies should occur together the yield would not probably be reduced below 12 bushels, which is about the usual average for any consecutive series of years, and this would give a crop of about 450,000,000 bushels, or nearly as much as in the census year, the year of the largest aggregate product, with one exception.

In July, 1881, the average for winter wheat was 80, and of spring wheat 89, and the result as estimated was 10.1 bushels per acre, the lowest yield ever reported by the department. The next lowest was 10.4 bushels in 1876, when the July condition of winter wheat was 94 and of spring only 81, a worse failure of this variety than in 1881, on account of grasshoppers and chinches. The winter wheat was afterwards injured by unfavorable weather and insect ravages in July. No other season of the past ten has produced less than 11 bushels per acre. The following is a statement of the crops of the last ten years, showing the coincidence of July condition and ultimate yield, modified only by the various character of July and of August upon spring wheat:

Years.	July condition.		Yield per acre.	Product.
	Winter.	Spring.		
			Bushels.	*Bushels.*
1873	90	104	12. 7	281, 254, 700
1874	104	96	12. 3	308, 102, 700
1875	76	96	11. 0	292, 136, 000
1876	94	81	10. 4	289, 356, 500
1877	103	99	13. 9	364, 194, 146
1878	103	103	13. 1	420, 122, 400
1879	97	92	13. 8	448, 756, 630
1880	95	92	13. 1	498, 549, 868
1881	80	89	10. 1	380, 280, 090
1882	104	100	....	....

For the condition of winter and spring wheat at the present time reference is made to the table. Among the principal winter wheat States Ohio averages 101; Kentucky, 104; Michigan, 106; Indiana, 104; Illinois, 105; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 116; Pennsylvania and the Southern States stand without exception at 100 or above; California at 90; Oregon, 105.

The spring wheat States' averages are: Wisconsin, 95; Minnesota, 94; Iowa, 98; Nebraska, 105; Dakota, 98; Colorado, 98; Maine, 101; New Hampshire, 102; Vermont, 90.

The harvest of winter wheat, on the first of July, was completed in the South, was in active progress in Kentucky, and commencing north of the Ohio River. At this date it has reached the latitude of 40°, and will soon be completed.

The local changes in condition were generally favorable during the month of June. In New York marked improvement was reported; the figures are changed from 84 to 99. In New Jersey they are 97 now against 92 in June. From Pennsylvania, where the condition is indicated by 106, to Texas, inclusive, whose figures are 100, the figures are high almost beyond precedent, and the previous favorable record is continued without drawback to the harvest. Alabama stands at 105; North Carolina, 106; Virginia, 109; Delaware and Maryland, 110; South Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, 113; Mississippi, 114; while Georgia leads the list at 122. Still there are localities where rust, the old enemy of wheat in the South, put in an appearance. In Montgomery, Virginia, it "blasted the best prospect in twenty years," and its presence is mentioned in North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virgina, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Nebraska, but almost invariably without indication of serious damage to the grain.

The grain aphis has been numerous in some of the Middle and Southern States. Insect injuries cannot be considered very serious in any portion of the wheat breadth.

RYE.

The condition of rye is very similar to that of wheat. Nearly all the States are represented by an average not less than 100. Only Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Alabama, Texas, California, and Arizona Territory fall slightly below that figure.

The other States range from 100 upwards.

OATS.

This crop is in high condition, represented by the percentage 103. The Eastern and Middle States fail by a point or two to reach 100; the South and West and the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain region are above the standard of medium vitality. A few local peculiarities are noted. In Maryland and Virginia the attacks of various foes—army-worm, aphis, and "midgets" (the latter described as a small insect found at the roots)—have proved nearly fatal; spring-sown fields, especially, are almost totally destroyed. Too much rain fell in Wayne and McKean Counties, Pennsylvania; the aphis was in Adams County in large numbers. An unusually large crop was harvested in the sea-coast States, especially in South Carolina and Georgia. In the latter "the best crop for years" is the burden of every report from the State, except that dry weather hurt the spring-sown in Carroll County.

Rust made its appearance in North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Iowa, and Tennessee. In some counties the injury was severe, thirteen counties in Tennessee reporting an utter failure of late-sown oats. In West Virginia, the "milk-weevil" in Berkeley, Grant, and Morgan Counties, the army-worm in Hampshire and Hardy, and a small green bug in Monongalia, Pocahontas, and Fayette, have committed some depredations. The Ohio prospects are good; fears are felt in Mahoning that the heavy growth may cause them to fall; in Fairfield County the blight is on some fields. This is also the case in Monroe County, Indiana, although elsewhere in that State there are no drawbacks. In Illinois the harvest is about to begin of a crop that encountered no adverse circumstances save the overflow in Henderson County. "Never better" and "could not be better" are repeated phrases. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas each tell a similar story; danger of overgrowth and lodging is felt in some localities, and the work of chinch-bugs seen in Laclede and Gentry Counties, Missouri.

BARLEY.

New York alone of the three chief barley-producing States averages 100, Wisconsin standing at 96 and California at 88. The general average in May, indicated by 85, has, by reason of favorable skies, gone to 95. Nebraska is the only State in which the standard is exceeded, her figures being 109; Iowa and Pennsylvania, 99; Minnesota, 94; Ohio, 76. In the latter State the army-worm destroyed one-third the crop in Greene County, and prevented the cutting of thousands of acres in Warren and Montgomery. In Racine and Walworth Counties, Wisconsin, it never looked better. From California, San Luis Obispo and Placer Counties report an average crop. In Amador and Fresno cold and dry winds have done serious injury. A rapidly improving condition is marked in Madison County, New York.

COTTON.

Cotton has improved since the first of June, its average condition being three points better on the first of July. From Virginia to Georgia and west of the Mississippi, every State shows higher figures. From Florida to Mississippi and Tennessee, condition has slightly declined.

The general average is 92, which is higher than in July of 1873 and 1874, and lower than in any other year for the past ten. It was 93 in 1877 and 1879, and 95 last July. This condition is due to a late, wet spring, and is rapidly and generally improving under favoring skies. The figures for the several States are: Virginia, 60; North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 98; Georgia, 92; Florida, 92; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 87; Louisiana, 96; Texas, 97; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 78.

In Texas and South Carolina condition is better than in July of 1881, and the same as at that date in Louisiana. The drawbacks reported are of the past, mainly deficient stands, slow growth, and general backwardness, but there is a marked absence of present unhealthful conditions. The returns are nearly unanimous in indicating a good degree of vigor and rapidity of growth. Thus far there is only a loss of time for development and fruiting. Future favorable conditions may make good the deficiency, but unfavorable weather in July and August would make a full crop impossible.

For the purpose of comparison with the reports of former years, the July average of condition for a period of ten years is given:

Years.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Tennessee.	General average.
1873	108	91	82	94	99	85	83	80	78	106	96	87
1874	100	102	88	91	96	92	87	73	102	94	97	91
1875	96	95	99	97	101	102	103	105	93	104	109	100
1876	101	105	90	103	98	100	94	89	99	97	103	98
1877	96	88	87	90	95	94	93	102	94	94	96	93
1878	78	81	104	105	100	102	98	95	106	91	98	99
1879	101	104	81	86	91	96	92	93	90	103	101	93
1880	85	101	99	97	92	93	99	96	111	104	103	100
1881	82	94	93	98	99	102	94	96	89	92	105	95
1882	80	90	98	92	92	93	87	96	97	90	78	92

As to local conditions, it may be said that a bad stand reduces the prospect in Mecklenberg, Virginia. The plant is small but vigorous in Nansemond, and making good growth. In Dinwiddie it was frozen or drowned out till one-fourth of its area was abandoned and appropriated to corn. It has been a rough spring for Virginia cotton planting.

There was much replanting in Wayne, North Carolina. In Rutherford plants were thinned ruthlessly by the effect of cold rains. The stand is poor in Greene, Gaston, Moore, Wake, and Yates; in the latter county a part of the acreage has been plowed up and planted in corn, as also in Pasquotank. Among the counties in which improvement has recently been rapid are Alexander, Bladen. Cumberland, Davis, Halifax, Lenoir, Martin, Sampson, and Wilson. This improvement is not so marked in Orange and Rutherford, while the Iredell correspondent insists that "cotton is a failure."

There are few complaints in South Carolina. Stands have been injured by cut-worms considerably, especially in Beaufort and Orangeburg. Where growth was late and slow there has been recent improvement, which is claimed to be very rapid in Chester, Colleton, Hampton, and in Marion the crop has "fully recovered from the effect of a bad spring."

The young plants were destroyed by cut-worms carrying to excess their "chopping out" process in Chattahoochie, Emanuel, and Harris, in Georgia; and bad stands, from this cause, or excessive moisture and low temperature, are reported in Bullock, Cherokee, Dawson, Jackson, Jasper, Pulaski, Stewart, Sumpter, Walker, and Webster. The effect of cold rains, seen in low stature, and sometimes with lower leaves "off in color," is still apparent in Banks, Bibb, Chattooga, Cobb, Columbia, Coffee, Colquitt, Decatur, Habersham, Jones, Milton, and Worth. In much the larger proportion of counties, improvement more or less rapid is noticed as very marked in the last days of June, noticeably in Baker, Brooks, Clay, Clayton, Campbell, Carroll, Floyd, Fulton, Gordon, Dooly, De Kalb, Gwinnett, Hart, Harris, McDuffie, Putnam, Polk, Talbot, Telfair, Terrell, Upson, and Warren. The Tattnall report gives preference to that planted in stubble land. The fields of Merriwether are claimed to be exceptionally clean from careful cultivation. While growing well, the crop cannot be said to be well advanced. Comparisons as to lateness are frequent; in Coweta no blooms had appeared at a date when the fields last year were white with them.

The appearance of cotton in Florida is not so good as usual at this date. In Leon one of the poorest exhibits ever made on the first of July is reported, "owing to a cold May and wet June." Continued rains have reduced condition in Suwannee and the old saying is quoted, "a good corn year a bad cotton year." Cut-worms have been troublesome in Gadsden, and a small plant is reported quite generally.

There has been much improvement in the latter half of June throughout Alabama, remedying partially the unfavorable appearance of cotton fields. There is much complaint of cut worms, of which particular mention is made in Chilton and Montgomery. Among the counties in which the effects of the untoward spring yet linger are Clarke, Cleburne, Cherokee, Coffee, Crenshaw, Dale, De Kalb, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Marion, Shelby, Saint Clair, and Washington. Rapid improvement was not general until the middle of June, which renders it probable that a greater change for the better will be seen by the middle of July.

The crop is weedy and small in Mississippi. There were spells of unsuitably low temperature for cotton up to the middle of June. The Sunflower correspondent reports the most disastrous year in the decade, with two overflows, cut-worms, and slow growth in wet weather, making the plants unthrifty. The stand is defective along the Mississippi River from overflow and cut-worms after replanting. The mention of rapid improvement from the middle of June is almost universal.

Very favorable reports come from Louisiana. It is beginning to be dry in some parishes, notably in Bienville and Caddo. It is a month late in some of the overflowed area. In the banner county, East Carroll, fields are clean and flourishing; in West Carroll the plant has a yellowish tint that is not indicative of vigor.

Very few complaints of unfavorable seasons come from Texas. The crop is in high condition generally. In Bandera there has been too much rain; also in Gillespie. There is no mention of drought, even in the western part of the State. In a few counties the crop is said to be late and small, but references to unusual vigor are more frequent. In Victoria "it is the most promising crop in many years; the plant large and well bolled, and beginning to open." "Flattering prospects" are reported in Leon. "Better than for many years" in Fort Bend. Similar statements are numerous. No mention is made of the cotton worm, except to say that there are no worms.

Coming to Arkansas, the recuperation is slower, and the effect of the cold spring yet visible. Still the principal cause of discouragement is deficient stands and small plants, which are generally thrifty and growing. Present conditions are very favorable, and general improvement noted.

Tennessee reports are very similar to those of Arkansas. Some cotton has been plowed up and corn put in its place. One-fourth is said to be thus displaced in Gibson, and a portion of the area of Bedford and Weakley. Grass is ahead of cotton on many plantations, and it is found very difficult to secure clean culture.

POTATOES.

There is an increased area in potatoes in nearly every State and Territory—the natural effect of the high price. This increase amounts to about 7 per cent. Condition is also high, falling little short of 100 anywhere, and averaging 102. An examination of the table will show the averages, both of acreage and condition, for each State.

SWEET POTATOES.

There is an increase in the breadth of sweet potatoes, especially in the Southern States west of the Mississippi. Condition is high south and west of South Carolina, but not up to the average in any of the Atlantic States north of South Carolina.

TOBACCO.

The acreage of tobacco is nearly the same as in 1881. Condition is high in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, but below average in the Connecticut Valley, Maryland, and Virginia. (See table for details.)

SORGHUM.

There is some increase of area in the South, a small decrease north of the Ohio, with a small advance west of the Missouri. Condition is somewhat below average generally, except in the Southern States.

FRUITS.

Apples and peaches will be fairly abundant. The Delaware and Maryland crop of peaches may exceed 4,000,000 baskets. A medium crop will be gathered in the Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri peach regions. Condition of fruit is better west of the Mississippi than in the Ohio Valley. As usual, there is great local variation in condition.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

The excess of the one and the deficiency of the other during the period for maturation of crops in 1881 caused a loss of about one-fourth of the expected production of the year, and inconveniently high prices for consumers, with reduction of consumption through limitation of individual means of purchase. The temperature and rainfall are therefore of more than usual interest the present season, commencing with April. The records of the Signal Service, which are courteously furnished by General Wm. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, from averages of over six hundred stations, show a deficiency of rainfall in New England, except on Mount Washington, where the month's precipitation amounted to 11.2 inches, 7.72 inches more than the average. In the Middle, South Atlantic, Ohio Valley, and Lower Lake States the deficiency is less than one inch; and in Tennessee and Western Gulf States the average of deficiency was 1.73 to 2.05 inches. An excess is noted on the North Pacific coast, and a deficiency of about half an inch in the middle and South Pacific regions. Among the deviations from average precipitation Kansas is favored with increased rainfall: 3.20 inches at Lawrence, 0.17 inch above the April average of 14 years; total precipitation of 4 months 7.18 inches, 0.62 more than the average of 14 years. In Sutton, Nebr., the monthly rainfall was 10.95 inches, which has been exceeded in this State but once in 30 years.

Crops suffered from drought in April in Southwestern Texas. In Indianola flower and vegetable gardens were injured; in Coleman County the wheat crop was reported destroyed and cut for hay; in Clay County crops were seriously injured. While a deficiency existed generally in the Western Gulf States, there was an excess in the Rio Grande Valley.

The following tab'e gives the Signal Service averages of rainfall by districts.

Districts.	Average for April, Signal Service observations.		Comparison of April, 1882, with the average for several years.
	For several years.	For 1882.	
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
New England	3. 74	2. 55	1. 19 deficiency.
Middle Atlantic States	3. 76	2. 80	0. 96 deficiency.
South Atlantic States	4. 75	4. 23	0. 52 deficiency.
Florida peninsula	3. 05	3. 94	0. 89 excess.
Eastern Gulf States	5. 78	5. 84	0. 06 excess.
Western Gulf States	4. 82	3. 09	1. 73 deficiency.
Rio Grande Valley	1. 18	1. 54	0. 86 excess.
Tennessee	5. 95	3. 90	2. 05 deficiency.
Ohio Valley	3. 51	3. 18	0. 33 deficiency.
Lower Lake region	2. 28	1. 90	0. 33 deficiency.
Upper Lake region	2. 22	2. 92	0. 70 excess.
Extreme Northwest	1. 73	2. 49	0. 76 excess.
Upper Mississippi Valley	2. 70	3. 21	0. 51 excess.
Missouri Valley	2. 85	3. 61	0. 76 excess.
Northern slope	1. 89	2. 33	0. 44 excess.
Middle slope	1. 38	1. 08	0. 30 deficiency.
Southern slope	1. 42	0. 38	1. 04 deficiency.
Northern plateau	1. 18	2. 15	0. 93 deficiency.
Middle plateau	1. 44	1. 88	0. 44 excess.
Southern plateau	0. 41	0. 07	0. 34 deficiency.
North Pacific coast	2. 68	4. 77	2. 09 excess.
Middle Pacific coast	2. 31	1. 78	0. 53 deficiency.
South Pacific coast	1. 39	0. 87	0. 52 deficiency.
Mount Washington, N. H.	3. 48	11. 20	7. 72 excess.
Pike's Peak, Colo	4. 13	1. 79	2. 34 deficiency.

Districts.	Average for May, Signal Service observations.		Comparison of May, 1882, with the average for several years.
	For several years.	For 1882.	
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
New England	2. 96	4. 81	1. 85 excess.
Middle Atlantic States	2. 86	5. 01	2. 15 excess.
South Atlantic States	3. 52	2. 24	1. 28 deficiency.
Florida peninsula	3. 51	3. 47	0. 04 deficiency.
Eastern Gulf States	4. 43	5. 39	0. 96 excess.
Western Gulf States	4. 48	5. 52	1. 04 excess.
Rio Grande Valley	2. 50	4. 50	2. 00 excess.
Tennessee	3. 41	6. 93	2. 98 excess.
Ohio Valley	3. 10	7. 67	4. 57 excess.
Lower Lake region	2. 51	5. 26	2. 75 excess.
Upper Lake region	3. 52	4. 32	0. 80 excess.
Extreme Northwest	3. 28	3. 83	0. 55 excess.
Upper Mississippi Valley	3. 99	4. 71	0. 72 excess.
Missouri Valley	3. 98	3. 51	0. 47 deficiency.
Northern slope	3. 16	2. 41	0. 75 deficiency.
Middle slope	3. 59	4. 78	1. 19 excess.
Southern slope	2. 90	2. 48	0. 42 deficiency.
Northern plateau	1. 86	0. 74	1. 12 deficiency.
Middle plateau	1. 23	0. 39	0. 84 deficiency.
Southern plateau	0. 37	0. 45	0. 08 excess.
North Pacific coast	2. 53	1. 66	0. 87 deficiency.
Middle Pacific coast	0. 84	0. 30	0. 54 deficiency.
South Pacific coast	0. 17	0. 27	0. 10 excess.
Mount Washington, N. H	6. 14	8. 91	2. 77 excess.
Pike's Peak, Colo	3. 26	12. 34	9. 08 excess.

The following table presents, by districts, the record of temperature during the planting season, showing the variation from average temperature for a series of years.

Districts.	Average for April, Signal Service observations.		Comparison of April 1882, with the average for several years.
	For several years.	For 1882.	
	°	°	°
New England	43. 5	42. 7	0. 8 below.
Middle Atlantic States	49. 9	50. 2	0. 3 above.
South Atlantic States	61. 8	63. 4	1. 6 above.
Florida peninsula	71. 9	74. 5	2. 6 above.
Eastern Gulf States	64. 5	67. 7	3. 2 above.
Western Gulf States	66. 6	66. 0	0. 6 below.
Rio Grande Valley	74. 7	75. 1	0. 4 above.
Tennessee	59. 2	62. 0	2. 8 above.
Ohio Valley	53. 2	54. 2	1. 0 above.
Lower Lake region	43. 5	42. 5	1. 0 below.
Upper Lake region	40. 1	40. 4	0. 3 above.
Extreme Northwest	37. 7	37. 9	0. 2 above.
Upper Mississippi Valley	48. 2	50. 2	2. 0 above.
Missouri Valley	48. 0	50. 1	2. 1 above.
Northern slope	43. 4	41. 7	1. 7 below.
Middle slope	50. 3	50. 0	0. 3 below.
Southern slope	65. 4	65. 7	0. 2 above.
Northern plateau	48. 2	46. 2	2. 0 below.
Middle plateau	49. 3	44. 6	4. 7 below.
Southern plateau	60. 8	58. 2	2. 6 below.
North Pacific coast	50. 7	47. 6	3. 1 below.
Middle Pacific coast	58. 3	54. 9	3. 4 below.
South Pacific coast	60. 1	57. 7	2. 4 below.
Mount Washington, N. H	20. 8	16. 7	4. 1 below.
Pike's Peak, Colo	13. 1	13. 5	0. 4 above.

Districts.	Average for May, Signal Service observations.		Comparison of May, 1882, with the average for several years.
	For several years.	For 1882.	
	°	°	°.
New England	56. 1	50. 5	5. 6 below.
Middle Atlantic States	61. 7	57. 3	4. 4 below.
South Atlantic States	68. 4	68. 3	0. 1 below.
Florida peninsula	77. 0	76. 6	9. 4 above.
Eastern Gulf States	73. 6	69. 9	3. 7 below.
Western Gulf States	74. 8	72. 1	2. 7 below.
Rio Grande Valley	80. 7	78. 9	1. 8 below.
Tennessee	70. 0	65. 0	5. 0 below.
Ohio Valley	66. 3	59. 7	6. 6 below.
Lower Lake region	57. 2	50. 8	6 4 below.
Upper Lake region	53. 9	48. 3	5. 6 below.
Extreme Northwest	54. 6	49. 6	5. 0 below.
Upper Mississippi Valley	63. 3	55. 1	8. 2 below.
Missouri Valley	63. 1	55. 9	7. 2 below.
Northern slope	54. 7	51. 8	2. 9 below.
Middle slope	61. 6	56. 0	5. 6 below.
Southern slope	73. 4	69. 7	3. 7 below.
Northern plauteau	55. 9	55. 1	0. 8 below.
Middle plateau	56. 8	53. 4	3. 4 below.
Southern plateau	69. 5	66. 5	3. 0 below.
North Pacific coast	54. 9	55. 0	Normal.
Middle Pacific coast	62. 6	62. 5	Normal.
South Pacific coast	65. 1	64. 9	0. 2 below.
Mount Washington, N. H	34. 2	26. 8	7. 4 below.
Pike's Peak, Colo	22. 8	19. 9	2. 9 below.

The Signal Service record of April frosts is as follows. In the various districts they were reported on the following dates:

New England: 1st to 6th, 8th to 19th, 22d to 30th.

Middle Atlantic States: 1st, 3d, 4th, 9th to 18th, 23d to 28th.

Tennessee: 12th, 13th, 15th to 17th, 30th.

Ohio Valley: 10th to 26th, 28th, 30th.

Lower Lake region: 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th to 13th, 16th to 19th, 21st to 26th, 29th, 30th.

Upper Lake region: 1st to 17th, 20th to 26th, 28th to 30th.

Extreme Northwest: 1st, 2d, 4th to 7th, 9th to 15th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 28th, 29th.

Upper Mississippi Valley: 1st, 10th to 17th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 27th, 29th, 30th.

Missouri Valley: 6th, 8th, 10th to 12th, 14th to 17th, 20th, 27th to 30th.

Northern slope: 2d to 26th, 28th to 30th.

Southern slope: 15th.

Middle slope: 4th to 17th, 19th, 21st to 23d, 28th to 30th.

Southern plateau: 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th to 9th, 11th to 19th, 21st, 22d, 30th.

Middle plateau: 4th, 6th to 8th, 10th to 18th, 20th to 26th.

Northern plateau: 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th to 13th, 16th to 18th, 20th to 26th, 28th, 29th.

North Pacific coast region: 6th, 7th, 9th to 13th, 16th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 27th, 28th.

Middle Pacific coast region: 23d, 25th.

There were also frosts at Highlands, N. C., on the 20th; at Murphy, 17th and 12th; at Little Rock, Ark., 15th and 17th; at Mount Ida, 15th, 16th, and 30th; at San Gregoria, Cal., 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 23d, 24th, and 25th.

Frosts killed cotton, necessitating replanting as far south as Crittenden County, Arkansas, and Lauderdale, Miss.

The table of average temperature for April corroborates the returns of progress of spring plowing in the last report. In New England it was below the average, and from New York to Florida above, and also in the West; while in the Western Gulf States it was below, and on the Pacific coast. This corresponds exactly with the reports of our crops as to the forwardness of the spring work, except in the Northwest, where plowing was interfered with by excess of rain.

Frosts in May were as follows:

New England: 1st to 8th, 11th, 15th to 18th, 24th, 26th, 30th.

Middle Atlantic States: 1st to 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th to 20th, 24th, 26th, 30th.

Tennessee: 1st, 16th, 17th, 23d.

Ohio Valley: 1st to 4th, 6th, 15th to 18th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 29th.

Lower Lake region: 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th to 8th, 10th, 15th to 18th, 23d, 24th, 27th, 28th, 30th.

Upper Lake region: 1st to 7th, 14th to 18th, 22d to 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st.

Extreme Northwest: 1st, 2d, 6th, 11th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 26th, 28th, 29th, 31st.

Upper Mississippi Valley : 1st, 2d, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st to 25th, 29th.

Missouri Valley : 1st, 9th, 13th, 16th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 25th.

Northern slope : 8th to 24th, 31st.

Middle slope : 1st, 2d, 5th to 10th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 25th, 30th, 31st.

Northern plateau : 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 20th.

Middle plateau : 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th to 18th, 20th, 21st.

North Pacific coast region : 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 20th.

Middle Pacific coast region : 13th to 16th, 22d, 23d, 24th.

South Pacific coast region : 4th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th.

The occurrence of frosts have also been reported by the following stations not situated in the districts named above: Highlands, N. C., 1st, 23d ; Lenoir, N. C., 1st ; Augusta, Ga., 16th, 17th ; Green Springs, Ala., 16th, 17th ; Santa Fé, 7th, 9th, 10th, 22d, 28th.

Records of injury from frosts are frequent in Signal Service returns. Corn and potatoes and foliage of fruit and forest trees were killed at Nora Springs, Iowa, on the 22d ; fruits and vegetation injured at Cresco, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Marshalltown, and Dubuque. At Ames the injury was greater than for years. In Illinois damages are reported at Rockford, Champaign, and Springfield.

At Atchison, Clay Centre, Emporia, Holton, and other places in Kansas, frosts killed potatoes and tender vegetables on the 22d. Small fruits suffered much at Kansas City, in Missouri.

Cotton was injured in Lenoir, N. C., at the same date ; the strawberry crop at Memphis, Tenn., on the 19th. Fruits at College Hill, Ohio, were injured on the 24th, and near Toledo general injury on the 11th.

COTTON REGION REPORTS.

The following table gives the average rainfall, mean of the maximum and mean of the minimum temperatures, of each district, for April and May:

Districts.	May.			April.		
	Average rainfall in inches.	Mean of the maximum.	Mean of the minimum.	Average rainfall in inches.	Mean of the maximum.	Mean of the minimum.
New Orleans	5. 57	84. 4	61. 1	5. 63	81. 9	59. 9
Savannah	2. 59	84. 8	60. 7	3. 73	81. 1	60. 2
Charleston	2. 53	81. 9	58. 1	2. 66	77. 5	54. 5
Atlanta	2. 39	78. 9	56. 2	4. 49	76. 3	54. 9
Wilmington	2. 52	79. 0	54. 6	3. 88	74. 2	50. 0
Memphis	7. 58	77. 7	56. 3	5. 29	74. 9	54. 0
Galveston	5. 25	83. 9	59. 9	1. 58	82. 1	57. 9
Vicksburg	7. 03	81. 9	60. 8	7. 03	78. 6	56. 8
Montgomery	3. 02	81. 9	58. 2	4. 92	78. 5	57 2
Augusta	2. 11	82. 2	57. 8	3. 05	78. 2	54. 7
Little Rock	11. 04	78. 7	53. 6	4. 74	75. 9	51. 9
Mobile	4. 69	83. 4	58. 3	8. 80	79. 1	57. 3

Table showing the condition of crops on the 1st day of July, 1882, with acreage of corn, potatoes, sorghum, tobacco, &c.

States and Territories.	Corn.		Wheat.		Rye.		Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes (Solanum tuberosum).		Potatoes (Batatas edulis), sweet.	
	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition of winter wheat July 1.	Average condition of spring wheat July 1.	Average condition of winter rye July 1.	Average condition of spring rye July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.
Maine	99	86	100	101	98	97	97	95	102	95	....	....
New Hampshire	101	96	102	103	99	100	101	101	105	102	....	....
Vermont	102	92	90	94	100	98	100	101	108	97	....	....
Massachusetts	103	93	102	94	112	....	95	95	112	99	....	....
Rhode Island	100	80	....	....	100	100	100	....	102	105	....	....
Connecticut	105	96	94	100	101	90	99	100	108	98	100	100
New York	100	86	99	96	90	98	99	101	108	98	100	88
New Jersey	102	90	97	105	97	....	97	....	102	96	100	91
Pennsylvania	101	82	106	103	101	104	99	99	107	100	95	90
Delaware	101	90	110	....	100	....	98	....	100	85	100	90
Maryland	102	94	110	110	104	110	97	110	98	98	99	96
Virginia	105	94	109	107	112	100	70	115	103	103	100	95
North Carolina	103	95	106	103	103	100	126	107	106	108	100	97
South Carolina	109	106	113	....	99	....	124	104	107	110	105	104
Georgia	113	108	122	....	102	107	127	104	106	108	106	106
Florida	109	104	....	....	....	....	104	....	116	101	107	105
Alabama	113	107	105	....	98	....	113	115	104	111	105	104
Mississippi	107	101	114	....	102	....	119	....	105	111	108	100
Louisiana	106	102	....	....	....	....	117	....	113	116	124	105
Texas	117	107	100	95	97	102	99	108	110	108	112	103
Arkansas	109	97	113	111	103	98	119	....	107	107	124	99
Tennessee	106	106	113	....	107	....	94	103	107	108	102	101
West Virginia	103	93	105	....	101	....	90	104	106	105	102	99
Kentucky	109	102	104	107	107	....	109	62	109	117	99	98
Ohio	98	84	101	....	104	....	107	76	103	102	98	99
Michigan	103	86	106	97	104	101	104	97	111	99	....	....
Indiana	97	79	104	....	101	....	105	101	106	105	99	94
Illinois	94	68	105	95	103	....	104	103	106	104	97	94
Wisconsin	102	80	101	95	100	96	97	96	111	98	....	....
Minnesota	126	83	96	94	100	97	100	94	113	100	....	....
Iowa	103	72	100	98	100	108	101	99	108	101	91	94
Missouri	102	93	111	102	107	....	111	110	106	108	96	96
Kansas	111	101	116	108	115	103	116	103	112	111	105	96

Nebraska	112	90	118	105	110	104	109	109	123	111	105	105
California	98	95	90	81	80	....	100	88	102	101	101	98
Oregon	100	100	105	94	100	98	95	99	101	97	....	....
Nevada	97	100	....	95	....	....	100	95	106	96	....	....
Colorado	102	94	95	98	112	98	100	95	109	96	100	95
Utah	98	95	102	104	110	110	104	99	105	100	....	....
New Mexico	104	96	95	102	....	....	103	100	105	95	100	100
Washington	91	90	100	94	100	99	98	99	103	99	120	....
Dakota	146	92	....	98	114	112	107	110	130	106	133	95
Montana	100	105	118	111	....	....	115	111	119	106	....	....
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arizona	95	95	93	100	95	....	120	103	85	85	100	100
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	100	100	....	....
Indian	115	101	106	....	....	....	117	....	109	96	106	98

Table showing the condition of crops on the 1st day of July, 1882, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Beans.		Sorghum.		Tobacco.		Cotton.	Wool.	Clover.	Timothy.	Pasture.	Apples.	Peaches.	Grapes.
	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Amount of wool compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.
Maine	109	99	....	....	....	....	....	91	90	97	102	95	....	79
New Hampshire	104	101	....	....	74	57	....	100	94	102	103	100	87	97
Vermont	105	98	....	....	80	90	....	101	67	91	100	98	....	101
Massachusetts	101	100	....	....	85	80	....	103	97	96	97	98	100	96
Rhode Island	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	87	100	92	100	....	100
Connecticut	100	98	100	87	100	90	....	99	93	96	100	96	66	97
New York	103	94	110	89	115	99	....	100	86	98	103	98	55	92
New Jersey	100	100	100	92	....	....	....	99	76	89	89	87	70	96
Pennsylvania	99	93	100	108	60	80	....	108	94	100	99	51	65	94
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	102	95	95	95	90	102	100
Maryland	100	100	95	90	89	86	....	101	100	100	96	79	90	98
Virginia	98	94	101	97	101	94	60	103	101	102	101	73	46	99
North Carolina	99	105	104	101	109	102	90	101	105	103	107	77	112	101
South Carolina	....	108	105	107	100	101	98	100	....	....	106	97	106	99
Georgia	105	106	100	99	108	102	92	100	96	105	108	66	77	95
Florida	101	102	102	100	101	100	92	99	....	....	109	72	55	90
Alabama	101	102	101	100	99	102	93	105	102	97	104	94	96	101
Mississippi	....	94	112	98	77	94	87	108	107	....	102	104	106	102
Louisiana	....	100	107	96	119	94	96	99	....	....	106	107	100	88
Texas	....	110	115	106	97	99	97	120	100	88	109	111	114	100
Arkansas	101	101	131	100	101	100	90	97	103	103	106	109	117	109
Tennessee	102	104	104	99	102	102	78	101	109	104	114	92	91	94
West Virginia	100	100	100	98	100	101	....	103	104	103	106	51	33	83
Kentucky	101	100	102	98	102	101	....	101	105	105	108	73	76	77
Ohio	99	97	95	89	90	94	....	103	96	105	103	58	48	82
Michigan	108	97	106	90	....	....	....	106	110	96	103	93	84	93
Indiana	104	94	94	86	102	86	....	104	97	104	104	65	71	88
Illinois	96	97	95	85	112	96	....	98	97	94	102	82	88	90
Wisconsin	84	93	99	81	112	86	....	103	86	86	94	93	....	94
Minnesota	99	95	96	83	....	....	....	106	92	99	102	76	....	87
Iowa	96	90	94	77	100	80	....	106	105	117	106	78	100	88
Missouri	100	101	100	97	99	100	....	103	101	105	104	106	109	100
Kansas	105	102	119	95	100	92	....	105	104	108	107	99	105	90
Nebraska	108	106	102	94	....	....	....	124	113	114	112	108	110	112
California	108	98	....	....	....	....	....	90	102	102	86	97	91	102

Oregon	100	100			101	105		108	102	97	102	86	70	100
Nevada	100	92						102	101	102	102	112	112	100
Colorado	93	92	160	83				111	112	110	116	88	100	92
Utah	102	100	102	95				104	103	101	103	85	72	93
New Mexico	102	101						100	100		98	100		110
Washington	105	100						106	102	104	102	104	75	
Dakota	130	101	150	101				150	112	102	119	104		100
Montana	100	101						126	125	115	117			
Idaho														
Arizona	87	82						108	102		113	90	100	108
Wyoming								110			100			
Indian	100	103	115	99			80	100			103	100	102	98

THE ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF BEEVES.

A comparison of Chicago prices of beeves of different grades, for six years past, shows a constant decline from 1876 to 1879, amounting to 20 per cent. for choice beeves during this period. Then commenced a rise, which in three years exceeded 40 per cent., the advance moving slowly in 1879 and 1880, but much more rapidly during 1881, the increase being fully $1 per hundred of live weight during the year. But since the 1st of January the advance has been extraordinary, if not unprecedented, the range being from $5.85 to $6.35 in January of 1882, and from $8.65 to $8.90 in June, or more than 45 per cent. advance upon the prices of six months ago.

The advance in the value of extra beeves in these six months has been almost 40 per cent., and nearly as much in the last month as in five months preceding. The record of prices on the 1st of January is as follows:

Years.	Extra.	Choice.	Good.	Medium.
1876	....	$5 25 to $5 75	$4 50 to $5 10	$4 00 to $4 50
1877	....	5 00 to 5 50	4 50 to 4 80	3 80 to 4 40
1878	$5 15 to $5 40	4 50 to 4 90	4 00 to 4 40	3 50 to 3 85
1879	4 60 to 5 00	4 10 to 4 35	3 60 to 4 00	3 00 to 3 50
1880	5 00 to 5 25	4 60 to 4 75	....	*3 50 to 4 40
1881	5 75 to 6 25	4 85 to 5 40	....	*3 75 to 4 65
1882	6 50 to 6 85	5 85 to 6 35	4 50 to 5 15	....

* Good to medium includes two grades.

The upward movement of last year is only a prelude to the advance since January, as follows:

Months.	Extra.	Choice.	Good.	Medium.
January	$6 50 to $6 85	$5 85 to $6 35	$5 50 to $5 75	$4 50 to $5 15
February	6 30 to 6 50	5 85 to 6 10	5 25 to 5 50	4 50 to 5 00
March	6 60 to 6 75	5 90 to 6 35	5 50 to 5 75	5 25 to 5 40
April	7 17 to 7 65	6 75 to 7 00	6 25 to 6 60	5 75 to 6 00
May	7 60 to 7 85	7 30 to 7 50	6 90 to 7 15	6 50 to 6 75
June	9 15 to 9 40	8 65 to 8 90	8 00 to 8 50	7 00 to 7 50

In "butcher's stock" the range has been from $2.75 to $4.25 in January, and from $3.50 to $6.00 in June, the latter rate being a reduction May prices.

The cause of this great advance, which has occasioned some surprise among producers, and great consternation among consumers, has been often asked of late. There are several. The exportation of extra beeves, which commenced in 1877, and increased year by year, both as live and dead meat, is an element, but does not account for the spasmodic jumps in the rates of recent months. Another element, of equal or superior strength, is the great destruction of cattle on the plains, and in the parks and valleys of the Rocky Mountains in the winter of

1880–'81, by cold and starvation, amid the drifts and severities of the unusual season. While this cause tended to stiffen prices in 1881, it is not continuously operative, as the past winter was very favorable, and numbers are now increasing rather than diminishing. The third cause, acting in conjunction with the two preceding, with a cumulative effect, is the "failure" of the last corn crop, the high price of feeding material —all together producing an excitement in the market that partakes of the nature of panic, such as exists in all markets to-day, and threatens another era of loss of confidence, hoarding, and stagnation.

There are assumed causes, assigned by uninformed writers, which are baseless or without appreciable weight, such as the recent drowning of cattle in the Mississippi overflow. It is true there was some local loss in numbers, but not in prospective beef supply of the great markets, or appreciably in home supply, as beef is scarcely a product of cotton plantations.

What of the future of prices? It is clear that a season of abundant crops, and especially a good corn crop, would cause an immediate decline. If another short crop is gathered, prices will continue to be high. Already the effect is seen in reduced consumption, tending to increase of supply and reduction of rates. While prices cannot continue to increase, and cannot be permanently maintained under full harvests, it is probable that the low rates of a few years ago will not soon prevail, if ever. The general tendency throughout the world is towards a high rate for meat compared with grain and other annual products.

EUROPEAN CROP REPORTS.

The exportation of more than a third of the wheat crop of the United States, of a fourth of the pork products, large shipments of beeves and beef, mutton, hops, and other products, brings into prominent importance a knowledge of the changes in European production, the current condition of crops in all European countries. In the present condition of trade the crops of all commercial countries of the world are pooled for the markets of the world, and the American farmer must have prompt and accurate information of prospective production, upon which depend the prices which he may expect for the products of his labor. The grain buyer, with a large business, must necessarily procure reliable data for his guidance, and is sometimes willing to spend thousands of dollars individually for crop news. The individual farmer cannot do this, and is consequently at the mercy of buyers, unless the government assumes the duty of furnishing to all classes, for the general good, the unbiased truth concerning crop prospects and amount of production.

Western grain growers have been especially anxious that the department should undertake prompt collection of European crop statistics; and the recent appropriation for the extension of work of its division of statistics renders practicable the initiation of an enterprise of so much importance.

A central office for such collection of statistics is to be established, with headquarters in London, at the office of the United States consul-general, and Edmund J. Moffat, esq., of New York, has been appointed special statistical agent in charge of the work; and he is also appointed by the Department of State deputy consul-general at London.

This work has been undertaken for the following purposes, to wit:

1. To establish a system of European reports, for monthly information of the status of growing crops in which American producers have a direct interest, through current exportation to supply the deficiencies of European harvests—such as the various cereals, the vine, hops, &c.

2. To collect statistics of the meat-producing animals of the farm in European countries, with current changes in numbers and condition, and also of the production of stock on hand and prices of beef, mutton, pork products, butter, and cheese.

3. To make any required investigation from time to time of the facts and processes of European agriculture which may be deemed of advantage to the interests of American producers.

4. To utilize the opportunities offered by connection with the consular system of the United States, and those by courtesy and reciprocity accorded by the foreign consular service, to collect any special statistics which may be deemed of value in the regular and special work of the division of statistics of this department.

Instructions have been given for the organization of a system of crop-reporting, intended to give a true representation of the status of growing crops and results of harvests. Freedom from bias of class interests is to be zealously guarded against, and the most impartial and intelligent European judgment and information enlisted in aid of the service.

Cable dispatches monthly, during the growing and harvest season, will be received, and more extended reports by mail will be published in the special monthly statistical reports. It will take a little time to put in successful running order the machinery for this work, but it is confidently expected that ultimate success and public satisfaction and advantage will be the result of the effort.

FREIGHT RATES OF TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

Congress, in its appropriation for the work of the Department of Agriculture during the present fiscal year, required a collection and monthly publication of freight rates of transportation companies. This requirement is couched in general terms without specification of details It cannot be construed to require the printing *en masse* of the freight tariffs of all the railroads in the country; but it is assumed that the purpose is to give information to farmers and shippers on the routes by which our agricultural surplus is mainly moved from central points to the seaboard and to the Gulf coast, and also to and from interior points of considerable shipping importance. It is believed that a correct understanding of the cost of the freightage of the products of agriculture will facilitate and enlarge distribution, hasten and cheapen the movement from producer to consumer, and result in the avoidance of unintelligent and unprofitable shipments. It is in the interest of fair trade, advantageous alike to the grower, the common carrier, and the consumer.

The work is as yet scarcely commenced, but returns are coming in promptly, and it is deemed best to publish those already received of two of the through routes from the West to the seaboard, the prominent Southern lines, the Central and Union Pacific continental line, and several of the Atlantic seaboard steamship lines. All the through lines will be represented in August with information concerning connections and local feeders.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Articles.	PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.																			
	Chicago to Boston.	Chicago to New York.	Chicago to Philadelphia.	Chicago to Baltimore.	Chicago to Washington.	E. Saint Louis to Boston.	E. Saint Louis to New York.	E. Saint Louis to Philadelphia.	E. Saint Louis to Baltimore.	E. Saint Louis to Washington.	Indianapolis to Boston.	Indianapolis to New York.	Indianapolis to Philadelphia.	Indianapolis to Baltimore.	Indianapolis to Washington.	Cincinnati to Boston.	Cincinnati to New York.	Cincinnati to Philadelphia.	Cincinnati to Baltimore.	Cincinnati to Washington.
Flour ..... per bbl	$0 60	$0 50	$0 46	$0 44	$0 44	$0 68	$0 58	$0 54	$0 52	$0 52	$0 56	$0 46	$0 42	$0 40	$0 40	$0 53	$0 43	$0 39	$0 37	$0 37
Wheat ..... per 100 lbs	30	25	23	22	22	34	29	27	26	26	28	23	21	20	20	26½	21½	19½	18½	18½
Corn ..... do	30	25	23	22	22	34	29	27	26	26	28	23	21	20	20	26½	21½	19½	18½	18½
Rye ..... do	30	25	23	22	22	34	29	27	26	26	28	23	21	20	20	26½	21½	19½	18½	18½
Barley ..... do	30	25	23	22	22	34	29	27	26	26	28	23	21	20	20	26½	21½	19½	18½	18½
Oats ..... do	30	25	23	22	22	34	29	27	26	26	28	23	21	20	20	26½	21½	19½	18½	18½
Pork ..... do	35	30	28	27	27	40	35	33	32	32	33	28	26	25	25	31	26	24	23	23
Beef ..... do	35	30	28	27	27	40	35	33	32	32	33	28	26	25	25	31	26	24	23	23
Lard ..... do	35	30	28	27	27	40	35	33	32	32	33	28	26	25	25	31	26	24	23	23
Horses ..... per 100 lbs. (C. L.)*	60	60	58	57	57	65	65	63	62	62	56	56	54	53	53	52	52	50	49	49
Mules ..... do	60	60	58	57	57	65	65	63	62	62	56	56	54	53	53	52	52	50	49	49
Cattle ..... do	50	50	48	47	47	55	55	53	52	52	46½	46½	44½	43½	43½	43½	43½	41½	40½	40½
Sheep ..... do	60	60	58	57	57	65	65	63	62	62	56	56	54	53	53	52	52	50	49	49
Live hogs ..... do	30	30	28	27	27	35	35	33	32	32	28	28	26	25	25	26	26	24	23	23
Dressed hogs ..... per 100 lbs	64	64	62	61	61	74	74	72	72	72	59½	59½	57½	56½	56½	55½	55½	53½	52½	52½
Lumber ..... per 100 lbs. (C. L)	35	30	28	27	27	40	35	33	32	32	33	28	26	25	25	31	26	24	23	23
Shingles ..... do	35	30	28	27	27	40	35	33	32	32	33	28	26	25	25	31	26	24	23	23
Laths ..... do	35	30	28	27	27	40	35	33	32	32	33	28	26	25	25	31	26	24	23	23
Hoop-poles ..... do	35	30	28	27	27	40	35	33	32	32	33	28	26	25	25	31	26	24	23	23
Wool ..... per 100 lbs	95	85	83	82	82	1 08½	98½	96½	95½	95½	89	79	77	76	76	84	74	72	71	71
Tobacco ..... do	36½	31½	29½	28½	28½	41½	36½	34½	33½	33½	34½	29½	27½	26½	26½	30	25	23	22	22
Salt ..... per 100 lbs. (C. L.)	35	30	28	27	27	40	35	33	32	32	33	28	26	25	25	31	26	24	23	23
Hay ..... do	30	25	23	22	22	34	29	27	26	26	28	23	21	20	20	26½	21½	19½	18½	18½
Coal (anthracite) ..... per 100 lbs	30	25	23	22	22	34	29	27	26	26	28	23	21	20	20	26½	21½	19½	18½	18½
Coal (bituminous) ..... do	30	25	23	22	22	34	29	27	26	26	28	23	21	20	20	26½	21½	19½	18½	18½
Peaches (green) ..... do	1 10	1 00	98	97	97	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 13	1 13	1 03	93	91	90	90	97	87	85	84	84
Apples ..... per bbl	60	50	46	44	44	68	58	54	52	52	56	46	42	40	40	53	43	39	37	37
Plums ..... per 100 lbs	1 10	1 00	98	97	97	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 13	1 13	1 03	93	91	90	90	97	87	85	84	84
Pears ..... do	1 10	1 00	98	97	97	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 13	1 13	1 03	93	91	90	90	97	87	85	84	84
Pears ..... do	1 10	1 00	98	97	97	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 13	1 13	1 03	93	91	90	90	97	87	85	84	84
Strawberries ..... do	1 10	1 00	98	97	97	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 13	1 13	1 03	93	91	90	90	97	87	85	84	84
Watermelons ..... do	1 10	1 00	98	97	97	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 13	1 13	1 03	93	91	90	90	97	87	85	84	84
Cantaloupes ..... do	1 10	1 00	98	97	97	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 13	1 13	1 03	93	91	90	90	97	87	85	84	84
Cotton (compressed) ..... do	......	......	......	......	......	35	30	28	27	27	......	......	......	......	......	32	27	25	24	24

* Car-loads.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Articles.	BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.								
	Chicago to New York.	Chicago to Baltimore.	Chicago to Washington.	Saint Louis to New York.	Saint Louis to Baltimore.	Saint Louis to Washington.	Cincinnati to New York.	Cincinnati to Baltimore.	Cincinnati to Washington.
Flour .... per bbl..	$0 50	$0 44	$0 44	$0 58	$0 52	$0 52	$0 43	$0 37	$0 37
Wheat .... per 100 lbs..	25	22	22	29	26	26	21½	18½	18½
Corn .... do......	25	22	22	29	26	26	21½	18½	18½
Rye .... do......	25	22	22	29	26	26	21½	18½	18½
Barley .... do......	25	22	22	29	26	26	21½	18½	18½
Oats .... do......	25	22	22	29	26	26	21½	18½	18½
Pork .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Beef .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Lard .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Horses .... do......	60	57	57	65	62	62	52	49	49
Mules .... do......	60	57	57	65	62	62	52	49	49
Cattle .... do......	50	47	47	55	52	52	43½	40½	40½
Sheep .... do......	60	57	57	65	62	62	52	49	49
Live hogs .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Dressed hogs .... do......	64	61	61	75	72	72	55½	52½	52½
Lumber .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Shingles .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Laths .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Hoop-poles .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Wool .... do......	85	82	82	98½	95½	95½	74	71	71
Tobacco .... do......	31½	28½	28½	36½	33½	33½	25	22	22
Salt .... do......	30	27	27	35	32	32	26	23	23
Coal:									
Anthracite .... per ton..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bituminous .... do....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fruits:									
Dry .... per 100 lbs..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Green .... do......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wines .... do......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hay .... do......	25	22	22	29	26	26	21½	18½	18½

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Articles.	UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.													
	San Francisco to—							San Francisco from—						
	Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.	Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland.	Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, Indianapolis.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Council Bluffs, Kansas City.	Omaha.	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati and Indianapolis.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Council Bluffs.	Omaha.
Flour ... per 100 pounds..	$6 00	$5 43	$5 31	$5 00	$4 86	$4 35	$4 30	$3 00	$2 71	$2 65	$2 50	$2 42	$2 35	$2 30
Wheat ... do	*1 00	*1 10	*1 10	*1 00	*1 00			3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 35	2 30
Corn ... do								3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 35	2 30
Rye ... do								3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 35	2 30
Barley ... do	†1 00	*1 10	*1 10	*1 00	*1 00			3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 35	2 30
Oats ... do								3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 35	2 30
Pork ... do								3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 35	2 30
Beef ... do								3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 35	2 30
Lard ... do	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	2 85	2 80	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Horses ... per 100 pounds (C. L.)..	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	2 85	2 80	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Horses ... per 100 pounds (L. C. L.)..	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 35	4 30	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 55	4 50
Mules ... per 100 pounds (C. L.)..	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	2 85	2 80	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Mules ... per 100 pounds (L. C. L.)..	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 35	4 30	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 55	4 50
Cattle ... per 100 pounds (C. L.)..	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	2 85	2 80	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Cattle ... per 100 pounds (L. C. L.)..	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 35	4 30	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 55	4 50
Sheep ... per 100 pounds (C. L.)..	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	2 85	2 80	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Sheep ... per 100 pounds (L. C. L.)..	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 35	4 30	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 55	4 50
Live hogs ... per 100 pounds (C. L.)..	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	2 85	2 80	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Live hogs ... per 100 pounds (L. C. L.)..	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 35	4 30	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 55	4 50
Dressed hogs ... per 100 pounds..	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 35	4 30	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Lumber ... do	†1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	94⅔	93⅓	90	2 50	2 50	2 39	2 25	2 17	2 10	2 05
Lumber ... do	†2 50	2 50	2 39	2 25	2 17	2 00	1 95							
Shingles ... do	†1 00	*1 00	*1 00	*1 00	*94⅔	*93⅓	*90	2 50	2 50	2 39	2 25	2 17	2 10	2 05
Laths ... do	†2 50	2 50	2 39	2 25	2 17	2 00	1 95	2 50	2 50	2 39	2 25	2 17	2 10	2 05
Hoop poles ... do								2 50	2 50	2 39	2 25	2 17	2 10	2 05
Wool ... do	†6 00	†5 43	†5 31	†5 00	†4 86	†4 35	†4 30	5 00	4 53	4 25	4 00	3 89	3 75	3 70
Tobacco ... do	‡3 00	‡2 71	‡2 65	‡2 50	‡2 42	‡2 20	‡2 15	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 55	4 50
Salt ... do	3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 20	2 15	2 50	2 50	2 39	2 25	2 17	2 10	2 05

Fruits (dry) ....do	*2 00	*2 00	*2 00	*2 00	*1 92	*1 80	*1 75	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Fruits (dry) ....do	§2 50	§2 50	§2 39	§2 25	§2 17	§2 00	§1 95							
Fruits (green) ....do	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 35	4 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wines, in boxes or baskets ....per 100 pounds	6 00	5 43	5 31	5 00	4 86	4 35	4 30	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95
Cotton (compressed) ....do	3 00	2 71	2 65	2 50	2 42	2 20	2 15	4 00	3 62	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95

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* Per car-load. † Per sack. ‡ Per hogshead. § Less than car-load.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Articles.	ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.		LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.				LOUISVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN.	
	Chicago to—		Louisville to—		Louisville from—		Louisville to—	
	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Atlanta.	Savannah.
Flour .... per barrel..	$0 80	$0 80	$0 56	$0 50	$0 56	$0 50	$0 56	$0 50
Wheat .... per 100 pounds..	38	38	28	25	28	25	28	25
Corn .... do......	38	38	28	25	28	25	28	25
Rye .... do......	38	38	28	25	28	25	28	25
Barley .... do......	38	38	28	25	28	25	28	25
Oats .... do......	38	38	28	25	28	25	28	25
Pork .... per barrel..	1 30	1 30	1 17	1 00	1 17	1 00	1 17	1 00
Beef .... do......	1 30	1 30	1 17	1 00	1 17	1 00	1 17	1 00
Lard .... per 100 pounds..	52	52	34	30	34	30	34	30
Horses .... per 100 pounds (C. L)..	1 15	1 15	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00
Mules .... do....... (C. L)..	1 15	1 15	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00
Cattle .... do....... (C. L)..	1 15	1 15	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00
Sheep .... do....... (C. L)..	1 15	1 15	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00
Live hogs .... do....... (C. L)..	1 15	1 15	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00	C. L. 95 00	C. L. 153 00
Dressed hogs .... do......	....	....	75	75	75	75	75	75
Lumber .... per 100 pounds (C. L.)	45	45	24	39	24	39	23	....
Do .... do...... (L. C. L.)..	75	75	45	45	45	45	45	....
Shingles .... do...... (C. L.)	45	45	24	39	24	39	....	....
Do .... do...... (L. C. L.)..	75	75	45	45	45	45	45	....
Laths .... do...... (C. L.)	45	45	24	39	24	39	....	....
Do .... do...... (L. C. L.)..	75	75	45	45	45	45	45	....
Hoop-poles .... do...... (C. L.)	45	45	24	39	24	39	24	....
Do .... do...... (L. C. L.)..	75	75	45	45	45	45	45	....
Wool .... per 100 pounds (pressed bales)..	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Tobacco .... per 100 pounds..	1 15	1 15	65	65	65	65	55	58
Salt (in sacks) .... per 100 pounds (L. C. L.)..	45	45	14½	....	14½	....	Barrel, 58	....
Hay .... per 100 pounds..	45	45	28	25	28	25	Ton, 5 60	5 00
Coal: Anthracite .... do......	45	45	24	39	24	39	....	....
Bituminous .... do......	45	45	24	39	24	39	....	....

C. L.—Car-load.
L. C. L.—Less than car-load.
NOTE.—Farm animals are shipped by the car-load. The above rates, on Louisville and Nashville Railroad, are for shipments at owner's risk.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Articles.	INLAND AND SEABOARD COASTING COMPANY.				MERCHANTS AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.									MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP COMPANY.	
	Georgetown to New York.	Alexandria to New York.	New York to Georgetown.	New York to Alexandria.	Baltimore to Norfolk.	Baltimore to New York.	Baltimore to Providence.	Baltimore to Boston.	Baltimore to Savannah.	Baltimore, from Norfolk.	Baltimore, from Providence.	Baltimore, from Boston.	Baltimore, from Savannah.	Baltimore to Charleston.	Baltimore, from Charleston.
Flour, per barrel	$0 25	$0 30	$0 40	$0 40	$0 20	$0 20	$0 25	$0 25	$0 25	$0 20	$0 25	$0 25	$0 25	$0 25	$0 25
Wheat, per bushel	......	......	......	......	06	06	08	08	08	06	08	08	08	06	06
Corn, per bushel	......	......	......	......	05	05	08	08	08	05	08	08	08	06	06
Rye, per bushel	......	......	......	......	06	06	08	08	08	06	08	08	08	06	06
Barley, per bushel	......	......	......	......	06	06	08	08	08	06	08	08	08	06	06
Oats, per bushel	......	......	......	......	03	04	06	06	06	03	06	06	06	06	06
Beef, per barrel	60	60	60	60	25	25	75	75	75	25	75	75	75	60	60
Pork, per barrel	60	60	60	60	25	25	75	75	75	25	75	75	75	60	60
Lard, per 100 pounds	25	25	25	25	10	10	20	20	15	10	20	20	15	60	60
Horses, per head	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	......	20 00	20 00	20 00	5 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Mules, per head	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	......	20 00	20 00	20 00	5 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Cattle, per head	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	......	15 00	15 00	15 00	5 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Sheep, per head	......	......	......	......	50	50	5 00	5 00	5 00	50	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	10 00
Cotton, per bale	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	......	......	......	......	25	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	......	......
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	Seasoned, 12 00 Green, 18 00	Seasoned, 12 00 Green, 18 00	Seasoned, 12 00 Green, 18 00	Seasoned, 12 00 Green, 18 00	5 00	5 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	5 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	8 00	8 00
Shingles, per 1,000	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	1 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	8 00	8 00
Laths, per 1,000	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	1 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	8 00	8 00
Wool, per 100 pounds	40	......	......	......	30	20	45	45	45	30	45	45	45	1 25	1 25
Tobacco, hhd. (per 100)	40	......	......	......	75	1 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	75	3 00	3 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
Salt, per barrel	40	......	......	......	25	30	40	40	40	25	40	40	40	60	60
Peaches, per crate	......	......	......	......	12	15	25	25	25	12	25	25	25	25	25
Apples, per barrel	30	......	......	......	25	25	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	40	40
Plums, per box	......	......	......	......	12	15	25	25	25	12	25	25	25	25	25
Pears, per barrel	30	......	......	......	25	25	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	40	40
Pears, per box	......	......	......	......	12	15	25	25	25	12	25	25	25	25	25
Strawberries, per crate	......	......	......	......	12	25	25	25	25	12	25	25	25	......	......
Watermelons, per 100	......	......	......	......	5 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	5 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	......	......
Cantaloupes, per 100	......	......	......	......	2 50	5 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	2 50	4 00	4 00	4 00	......	......

NOTE.—Rates on farm animals of Inland and Seaboard Coasting Company are for shipments at owners' risk. If shipped at company's risk, 50 per cent. is added.

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

Articles.	FALL RIVER LINE.		PORTLAND STEAM PACKET COMPANY.	
	New York to Boston.	New York from Boston.	Portland to Boston.	Portland from Boston.
Flour, per barrel	$0 20	$0 20	$0 15	$0 15
Wheat, per 100 pounds	10	10	06	06
Corn, do	10	10	06	06
Rye, do	10	10	06	06
Barley, do	10	10	06	06
Oats, do	10	10	06	06
Beef, per barrel	30	30	20	20
Pork, do	30	30	20	20
Lard, per bbl	30	30	Per bbl 30	Per bbl 30
Horses, per head	1 horse 9 00 2 or 3, each 7 50 7 or more 5 00	1 horse 9 00 2 or 3, each 7 50 7 or more 5 00	3 00	3 00
Mules, do	Same as horses	Same as horses	3 00	3 00
Cattle, do	do	do	2 50	2 50
Sheep, do	1 sheep 4 50 2 or 3 sheep 3 75 7 or more 2 50	1 sheep 4 50 2 or 3 sheep 3 75 7 or more 2 50	20	20
Cotton, per bale				
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	18	18	Per head 20	Per head 20
Lumber, do	15	15	Per 1,000 feet 3 00	Per 1,000 feet 3 00
Shingles, do	15	15	Per 1,000 50	Per 1,000 50
Laths, do	15	15	do 50	do 50
Wool, do	Compressed 18	Compressed 18	Per bale 25	Per bale 25
Wool, do	Not compressed 30	Not compressed 30		
Tobacco, do	14	14	Per hhd 2 00	Per hhd 2 00
Salt, do	10	10	Per bbl 25	Per bbl 25
Peaches, per crate	Cubic foot 06	06	10	10
Apples, per bbl	25	25	15	15
Plums, per box	Cubic foot 06	06	10	10
Pears, per bbl	30	30	15	15
Pears, per box	Cubic foot 06	06	10	10
Strawberries, per crate	do 06	06	20	20
Watermelons, per bbl	30	30	Per 100 2 00	Per 100 2 00
Cantaloupes, do	30	30	do 1 00	do 1 00

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Articles.	Old Dominion Steamship Company.				Boston and Philadelphia line.		Metropolitan line.		Ocean Steamship Company.	
	New York to Norfolk.	New York to Richmond.	New York from Norfolk.	New York from Richmond.	Boston to Philadelphia.	Boston from Philadelphia.	Boston to New York.	Boston from New York.	New York to Savannah.	New York from Savannah.
Flour .... per bbl.	$0 25	$0 28	$0 25	$0 26½	$0 25	$0 25	$0 19	$0 19	$0 30	
Wheat .... per bush.	06	07½	06	07½	10	10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 15	
Corn .... do	06	07½	06	07½	10	10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 15	
Rye .... do	06	07½	06	07½	10	10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 15	
Barley .... do	06	07½	06	07½	10	10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 15	
Oats .... do	06	07½	06	07½	10	10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 15	
Beef .... per bbl.	35	38			40	40	28	28	60	
Pork .... do	35	38			40	40	28	28	60	
Lard .... per 100 lbs.	15	15			15	15	Per tierce, 46	Per tierce, 46	15	
Horses .... per head	8–9 00	8–10·25	8–9 00	8–10 25	12 00	12 00	7 or more, 5 00	7 or more, 5 00	20 00	$20 00
Mules .... do	8–9 00	8–10 25	8–9 00	8–10 25	12 00	12 00	7 or more, 5 00	7 or more, 5 00	20 00	
Cattle .... do	8–9 00	8–10 25	8–9 00	8–10 25	10 00	10 00	7 or more, 5 00	7 or more, 5 00	20 00	
Sheep .... do	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00			1 00	1 00		
Cotton .... per bale.	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25						1 50
Dressed hogs ... per 100 lbs							16	16		
Lumber .... per 1,000 ft			5–6 00	5– 6 00	9 00	9 00	Per 100, 15	Per 100, 15	10–12 00	8–11 00
Shingles .... per 1,000			3–4 00	3– 4 00	50	50	Per 100, 15	Per 100, 15		2 00
Laths .... do			5–6 00	5– 6 00			Per 100, 15	Per 100, 15		
Wool .... per 100 lbs.			75	50	25	25	15½	15½		Per lb., .005
Tobacco .... per hhd	2 00	2 20		2 35	Per 100, 18	Per 100, 18	Per 100, 13	Per 100, 13		
Salt .... per bbl	25	30			35	35	Per 100, 10	Per 100, 10	Per bag, 20	
Peaches .... per crate.			14	20	12	12	Cubic ft., 06	Cubic ft., 06		Cub. ft., 08
Apples .... per bbl.	25	30	27	33 & 43	20	20	25	25	40	60
Plums .... per box			11	17	12	12	Cubic ft., 06	Cubic ft., 06		Per bbl., 60
Pears .... per bbl.			27	33 & 43	20	20	30	30		60
Pears .... per box.			14	20	12	12	15	15		40
Strawberries .... per crate.			P. qt., 01				Cubic ft., 06	Cubic ft., 06		Cub. ft., 08
Watermelons .... per 100.			2 50	4 00	3 50	3 50	5 00	5 00		8 00
Cantaloupes .... do			P. bbl. 27	P. bbl., 33	3 50	3 50	5 00	5 00		08*

* Crated, cubic feet.